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MADDOX, Isaac.

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The DUTY *and* ADVANTAGES *of encouraging* PUBLIC INFIRMARIES, *further considered.*

A

SERMON,

Preached before HIS GRACE

CHARLES Duke of *Richmond*, *Lenox*, and *Aubigny*,

PRESIDENT;

AND THE

GOVERNORS

OF THE

LONDON INFIRMARY,

In GOODMAN'S-FIELDS,

FOR THE

RELIEF of Sick and Diseased MANUFACTURERS, and SEAMEN in MERCHANT-SERVICE, *&c.*

AT THE

Parish Church of *St. Lawrence-Jewry*,

On WEDNESDAY, *April* 25, 1744.

By the Right Reverend Father in God,

ISAAC, *Lord Bishop of* Worcester.

The SECOND EDITION.

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LUKE, Chap. XI. Ver. 2.

When ye pray ſay, our Father which art in Heaven.

AMONG the many Advantages of Prayer and Devotion, 'tis certainly no inconſiderable one, that the Mind, by this religious Exerciſe, is more deeply impreſs'd with thoſe uſeful Sentiments, which, upon many other Occaſions, are acknowledged in a leſs powerful and affecting Manner. Thus, for Example; tho' the paternal Relation of the Supreme Being towards Mankind has ſo juſt a Foundation in the Nature of Things, that we find it, not only repreſented and enforced in the ſacred Writings, but Heathen Authors likewiſe have made very

lively Deſcriptions of, and drawn very pertinent Inferences from the ſame Notion; by conſidering the Deity, according to the Suggeſtion of the Text, as the great Parent of Mankind, the common Father of the Race of Men: Yet our Bleſſed Saviour, in order to place in the ſtrongeſt Light, and give the utmoſt Efficacy to a Maxim that conveys ſo much Comfort and Inſtruction, has been pleaſed to enjoin the fixing our Thoughts upon this Article, and making a ſerious Profeſſion of it, at every Approach to the Throne of Grace, at the very ſolemn Seaſons of immediate Application to an Omniſcient and Allpowerful Being. WHEN YE PRAY, *ſay, our Father which art in Heaven.* Such a direct Appeal to God himſelf gives a new Sanction to this Acknowledgement of the paternal Character of the Deity; and, in a Manner, confirms our Belief and Recognition of that Important Truth, with the Solemnity of an Oath---*When ye* PRAY, *ſay, our Father which art in Heaven.*

AND, from no Topic can the good Work, for which we are now aſſembled, derive more Benefit, or be recommended with a fairer Proſpect of Succeſs, than by looking up to Almighty

mighty God as a Father; a Father, to whoſe affectionate Authority we owe, as obedient Children, a chearful Submiſſion. OUR Father, the common Parent of Mankind; the God and Father of us all; and, of courſe, we are all equally his Off-ſpring, and connected together among ourſelves by the near and tender Relation of a Brother: Our Father *in Heaven*; the great Sovereign of the World; the Judge and Ruler of Mankind, who ſtrictly commands ſuch Acts of Charity; and requires under the higheſt Sanctions, that *He who loves God ſhould love his Brother alſo.*

BUT, before theſe Conſiderations are further urged, it may not be improper, very briefly, to review the Nature of that Deſign, in Behalf of which, this Audience is once more piouſly aſſembled; and conſider, if this Inſtance of Charity be not attended with peculiar Circumſtances, that render it, in a diſtinguiſhed Manner, acceptable to God, our Father in Heaven, and uſeful to Men, our Brethren: Nor indeed can Juſtice be done to this charitable Undertaking, without reviewing, very ſlightly at leaſt, the general Plan and Extent of this uſeful Work, wiſely and compaſſionately intended to preſerve and pro-

long a Multitude of Lives ; and by the moſt effectual Methods to alleviate and remove that great Variety of painful Infirmities attendant upon this State of Mortality : A Scheme, contrived with equal Prudence and Humanity, to communicate the important Bleſſing of Health with all its valuable Comforts, to thoſe, who are languiſhing with Sickneſs, or tormented with racking Pains : Happieſt Exchange that can upon Earth befal the Sons of *Adam !* healthful Eaſe for grievous Tortures ; Strength for Weakneſs ; Liberty for ſore Confinement ; Joy for Sorrow !

'Tis a Scheme to abate and relieve the double Weight of Indigence and Pain ; to remove the combined Diſtreſs of Sickneſs and Poverty too ; either of which alone, thoſe, who have felt either, well know to be a ſevere and heavy Viſitation.

'Tis a generous but careful Contrivance to aſſiſt, with tender and effectual Sympathy, real and ſubſtantial Miſery ; where deceitful Idleneſs, Fraud and Impoſture can never be employed to abuſe or pervert the Deſign of Charity.

'Tis kindly and ſeaſonably to relieve the moſt affecting Objects of Compaſſion, diligent,

uſeful

uſeful MANUFACTURERS, whoſe laborious Days are conſumed in the Service of their Country; and to furniſh you with the many Entertainments of a plentiful and eaſy Condition; whoſe conſtant Induſtry, in full Health, acquires only a ſcanty Proviſion for themſelves and their Families: But now, when the additional Expence of Sickneſs comes upon them, this very Circumſtance, that demands a larger Fund, puts a full Stop to their former Labour; and by an unhappy Reverſe, when preſſing Neceſſity demands the moſt, the uſual Endeavours, unfortunately interrupted, can procure the leaſt, if any Supply.

THE other Objects of this well-contrived Charity are a very valuable and uſeful Body of People, the SEAMEN IN MERCHANT-SERVICE; who paſs through great Toil and Danger, to continue and extend that Commerce, upon which the Wealth, the Power and the Honour of the Nation depend; and from whence the Superiority of the Rich and Great is intirely derived or ſupported: Deſtitute of all public Proviſion, they are delivered up by divine Providence to your private Charity and Compaſſion, to your Prudence and Juſtice, for ſome Relief under thoſe grievous Diſtem-

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pers frequently contracted in the various Climates thro' which they paſs, and the numerous Hardſhips, which they, for the public Good, are continually obliged to undergo.

ENCOURAGEMENT and Support, in every neceſſary Form, are wiſely adminiſtred, at every Juncture, to theſe beneficial Members of the Community; beneficial indeed, for to them every Individual in the Kingdom ſtands indebted, not only for the general Strength and Riches procured by their Fatigue and Hazards, in carrying into Foreign Countries the various Produce of their own; but for importing likewiſe many uſeful Commodities, for the Comfort, the Convenience and Support of Life; and among theſe, it may be allowed upon this Occaſion to mention particularly, what is called the *Materia Medica*, different Species of Medicinal Drugs of greateſt Efficacy and moſt general Uſe. Nor is any Return of Gratitude more natural than to beſtow on them, in their Neceſſity and Sickneſs, ſome ſmall Portion of thoſe Medicines, which they brought from far, with much Peril to themſelves, to remove your Pains, and reſtore your Health when impaired.

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Assistance and Relief such Persons may at all Times, with Reason, expect; but the present critical Conjuncture demands a particular Regard and Encouragement, where besides the common Accidents of the Ocean, they must hazard the Loss of Limbs, of Liberty, of Life. In these Circumstances, the Destruction of Seamen must unavoidably be greater, at the same Time that our Situation demands the Assistance of larger Numbers. Every Scheme, every Contrivance, in this View, appears laudable and requisite, in an uncommon Manner, to restore their Health, and preserve those necessary Lives, which, as Circumstances require, must be withdrawn from Mercantile Engagements, and unavoidably employed, not to carry abroad or bring home Conveniences or Superfluities, but to secure our very Being; to protect the Commerce; to defend the Religion, the Laws, and Liberty of our Country; to preserve our Lives and Substance, now so perfidiously menaced and attacked by our natural and inveterate Enemies, envious of our Happiness, and constantly meditating our Destruction.

Of what *public* Utility, of what general Importance and Necessity it is to preserve both

theſe Orders of Men, 'tis needleſs to urge; there is however a Circumſtance of more private Intereſt and Advantage, which, as every Conſideration ſhould be offered to ſupport a Deſign ſo humane and beneficial, may not improperly be mentioned; and that is, the very great Abatement theſe ſalutary Inſtitutions muſt make in Parochial Taxations, the legal Proviſions for the Poor; Burdens, which even with this Alleviation and Aſſiſtance in many Places, with great Difficulty, are ſcarce ſuſtained. And if that heavy Weight was increaſed by the additional Expence of providing for thoſe Multitudes of diſtreſſed objects, MORE THAN FOUR THOUSAND of which received comfortable Relief the laſt Year only, in this ſingle Infirmary; might not ſuch an Increaſe of Charge prove too burdenſome to be long ſupported? For the higher the Demand riſes, inferior People of ſmall Subſtance would be leſs able to pay their Quota; and whenever the Proportion reaches beyond their Abilities, inſtead of giving greater Aſſiſtance, they muſt themſelves require ſome Abatement and Relief, till the growing Numbers and enlarged Expence of the Poor become quite inſupportable.

But enough of the useful Intention and Design of this charitable Institution; the Conduct and Management whereof equally deserve your Approbation. How well this difficult and extensive Charity is regulated, with what strict OEconomy, with what prudent and successful Care it is conducted, appears with full Evidence from Facts that are public and inconteſtable. It need not therefore be repeated, that the Method of Cure here prosecuted by an united Charity, is much more beneficial and diffusive, than if it were dispersed in separate and distinct Donations; extends to many more Objects, and assists them all in a more speedy and effectual Manner: That by this conjunct Disposition, the Poor enjoy much better Advice, more exact Regimen, more wholesome and proper Food, than can be obtained or expected, by any Method of private and particular Relief, which long Experience proves more chargeable, less certain, less expeditious, and liable to much Misapplication.

Nor need it be again represented, with what peculiar and distinguish'd Compassion the distressed Patients are here treated, who, while the greatest Care is taken for the Welfare both of Soul and Body, are received within these charitable Walls, without any Demand at their

Admiſſion: And as they are totally exempted from all preſent Payments, ſo are they free from any Requiſition of Security againſt future Contigencies, which muſt unavoidably preſs the ſoreſt upon Miſery that is moſt neceſſitous and friendleſs.

THE well deſerved Approbation this excellent Charity has univerſally received; and the happy Progreſs, which by God's good Providence, it has already made, is a perſuaſive Inducement to enlarge and compleat, the great and extenſive Deſign. Such Succeſs, while it redounds to the Honour, affords a rational and noble Satisfaction to any diſtinguiſh'd Character that has appeared its public and uſeful Patron; and gives juſt Encouragement to imitate the laudable Example of its peculiar Friends and Advocates.

HIGHLY prudent it certainly was, in the Infancy of this Scheme, not to form a Plan too large and extenſive; leſt the appearing impracticable at firſt View, ſhould create Diſcouragement and fruſtrate the whole Undertaking.

NOR was it leſs conſiderate, to employ the firſt Collections, not in raiſing any ſpacious or magnificent Buildings; but to invite and engage farther Aſſiſtance, by an Argument much more powerful and perſuaſive, than an unfiniſhed

unfiniſhed Houſe; the actual Cure and Recovery of almoſt NINE THOUSAND, of our indigent, ſick and miſerable Fellow-creatures; happily accompliſhed in the ſhort Space of three Years and a few Months! Beſides many others who have received all the Relief their ſeveral Caſes would admit.

FROM ſuch agreeable Experience it fully appears, that this well-contrived and well-executed Project is truly beneficial to our afflicted Brethren, the Children of *our Father in Heaven:* But yet great Numbers of theſe poor Sufferers remain languiſhing at Home both in Want and Pain, (melancholy Conſideration!) deſtitute of Food as well as Phyſick; ſome not having Strength to reſort to the Hoſpital as often as their mournful Caſe requires Attendance there; and others, where the Effects of the open Air might prove fatal, are unable to defray the Expence of a warmer Conveyance: At beſt theſe diſtreſſed Patients, under pinching Anxiety, muſt want proper Nouriſhment, that *Food which is convenient for them*, and that regular Adminiſtration both of Diet and Medicines; that conſtant Attendance and Care upon which a Recovery ſo much depends; and above all, muſt loſe the Benefit of the actual, repeated Inſpection of the Phyſician, his ſeaſonable Obſervation of

Changes that happen in the Progreſs of a Caſe, the ſudden Turn or Criſis of a Diſtemper. And in Fact, many ſtubborn Complaints have been ſpeedily removed by the Regularity and ſkilful Relief to be met with in theſe Places: Complaints that have long baffled all Attempts at Home; conſumed, in vain, the Subſtance of the poor Sufferer, and exhauſted the private Charity of his Friends.

The Number of diſconſolate Creatures, who, as it were, are chained down to Miſery; confined, oppreſſed, deſtroyed, by the double Load of Poverty and Sickneſs, appears to be much more conſiderable, than is generally apprehended, or conſidered by too many, who paſs their chearful Days in Health and Plenty. And, to this long mournful Catalogue of thoſe who are confined at Home, many more muſt ſtill be added, who, for Want of a compaſſionate and compleat Reception and Proviſion, are obliged to continue their daily Labour, 'till their Diſtemper encreaſes to a fatal Height; and proves deſtructive, only from being neglected too long; nor is it eaſy to determine how great the Number is of uſeful Lives, that thus periſh every Year for want of early Care, timely Retirement and Ceſſation from Buſineſs; which their hard Condition, that requires the Supplies

plies of conſtant Induſtry, will rarely permit.

And in caſe of ſudden Accidents, broken Limbs, ſore Contuſions and other Calamities, that require almoſt inſtantaneous Aſſiſtance, it would adminiſter great Comfort and the beſt Relief to theſe unfortunate Sufferers, if they could be ſure, in all Events, of a Reſort to a Place of Reception and Cure. As far as the preſent Extent of the Infirmary will allow, ſuch Objects have always found a free Admiſſion; but enlarging its Bounds would remove the great Difficulties that frequently occur upon theſe preſſing Occaſions.

Almost incredible it is, how often the Doors even of this Houſe of Mercy, generous and friendly as they are, muſt unavoidably, when the preſent narrow Boundaries can receive no more, muſt, I ſay, unavoidably, with great Reluctance indeed, but ſtill they muſt be ſhut againſt miſerable Objects, pinched with Want and ſtruggling with grievous Pains; Objects, that might be comfortably entertained and ſpeedily cured, were the Place of Reception duly enlarged.

In almoſt every Neighbourhood, the ſpeedy and kind Relief received by ſome encourages many others, labouring under ſimilar Diſtreſs,

treſs, to implore the ſame Aſſiſtance: and thus each known Inſtance of Succeſs continually encreaſes the Number of Applications, under the ſame deplorable Condition of Poverty and Sickneſs.---But alas! in vain!---In vain their Prayers, their Tears, their undiſſembled Sorrow, their trembling Limbs, their wiſhful Looks, their piercing Groans.---In vain, this moving, melting Importunity; 'tis all in vain. Admittance is impoſſible; the ſcanty Building waits your neceſſary Aſſiſtance to enlarge its Bounds.

The faithful Execution of this Charity, ſo wiſely calculated to preſerve a multitude of uſeful Lives; the Approbation and Succeſs it has already moſt deſervedly obtained, the preſſing Wants it ſtill labours under, and the abſolute Neceſſity of a continued Supply even to preſerve it, in the preſent imperfect State; theſe and many other Powerful Conſiderations, all tend to excite and enlarge a ſeaſonable Liberality, and prevail for a public Teſtimony of your bountiful Regard; and very naturally direct, apply and improve thoſe pious and benevolent Diſpoſitions, which are excited in the Mind by every ſerious Application to *your Father which is in Heaven.*

LET Popery boaſt its Convents and its Cloyſters, and numerous Lives ſpent in uſeleſs Retirement; but be it always the Glory of *Engliſhmen* and Proteſtants to act agreeably to the awful Declarations of pure and undefiled Religion, by approving themſelves obedient Children to their heavenly Father: And the cloſer the Adherence is to the Doctrine of the bleſſed *Jeſus*, let the greater Care be exerted to imitate that Divine Compaſſion, which *went about continually doing Good, and healing them that had need of healing.*

OUR *Father in Heaven* does, in a peculiar Manner, require ſuch Inſtances of filial Obedience: 'Tis his expreſs Command---*Shew Mercy---Relieve the Oppreſſed---Viſit the Sick ---Be merciful as your Father in Heaven is merciful.*

OUR FATHER---Gratitude and Duty jointly enforce Obedience to this venerable and affectionate Authority. OUR Father, the common Parent of the whole human Race, *who hath made of one Blood all Nations of Men to dwell on all the Face of the Earth.* Hence the whole Body of Mankind are to be conſidered as the Offspring and the Sons of *God*, equally honoured with the ſame high Deſcent; and hence the Offices of Love and Friendſhip;

brotherly

brotherly Love and Charity, ſo agreeable to the genuine Principles of human Nature, ſo beneficial to the World, and ſo ſtrongly enjoined by Reaſon and Revelation; brotherly Love and Charity, that compaſſionate Regard, that affectionate Aſſiſtance, which is due from one Brother to another, muſt be extended to the whole human Species, without Limits or Reſerve; Climate or Country, Cuſtoms or Opinions, make no Alteration in the Caſe. *Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us?* Even our Father in Heaven.

THUS the Ideas riſe upon us: Our Father IN HAEVEN: In Heaven, from whence he looks down with Approbation; and where he will for ever reward, with Happineſs and Honour, that compaſſionate Bounty, with which he has declared himſelf to be now honoured.

YOUR Father in Heaven. Your Creator and Benefactor, from whoſe paternal Goodneſs proceeds every Bleſſing you now enjoy; whoſe Divine Clemency defends you from thoſe Calamities your Fellow-Creatures ſuffer, and preſerves your Life in Safety; *fills your Heart with Food and Gladneſs, and crowneth you with loving Kindneſs and tender Mercy!*

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YOUR Father in Heaven : Your Sovereign and your Judge ; your final Judge ! With what Force ſhould this Conſideration operate upon the Mind, when you remember (and who can venture to forget what is ſo authentically declared ?) that the Proceedings of this awful Judgment, the great Event of the Day will be determined upon the Relief given or refuſed to the Diſtreſſes of your ſick and needy Brethren.

HEAR the Lord of Life and Glory, who will ſit in Judgment upon you. (*Matt.* xxv. 34.) *Then ſhall the King ſay unto them on his Right Hand, Come, ye Bleſſed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Foundation of the World; for I was an hungred and ye gave me Meat---I was a Stranger and ye took me in---I was ſick and ye viſited me.*

THEN *ſhall he alſo ſay to them on his Left Hand, Depart from me, ye Curſed, into everlaſting Fire, prepared for the Devil and his Angels---For I was an hungred and ye gave me no Meat---I was a Stranger and ye took me not in---Sick and in Priſon and ye viſited me not.*

WHAT Words can deſcribe, what human Mind can now conceive the heavy Dread, the piercing Anxiety that will then labour in your

agitated Mind, when the Sound of the Trumpet ſhall awaken you from the ſilent Chambers of the Grave: *When the Lord himſelf ſhall deſcend from Heaven with a Shout, with the Voice of an Arch-angel and the Trump of God: When the Heavens ſhall paſs away with a great Noiſe, the Elements ſhall melt with fervent Heat; the Earth alſo and all that therein is ſhall be burnt up, when the Son of Man ſhall come in his Glory, and all the holy Angels with him; and the Dead ſhall ariſe, both Small and Great?*

In Circumſtances ſo deeply affecting, when you are called forth into Light, and become the amazed Spectators of this grand and awful Scene; how natural will it be to caſt your Eyes around, to ſurvey every Quarter, with anxious Earneſtneſs and doubtful Hopes, for ſome ſure and prevailing Friend, ſome powerful Advocate ſucceſsfully to plead your important Cauſe?---When, behold!—Theſe your afflicted Brethren, whom your laudable Compaſſion wiſely now relieves, will then ſtand forth your ſucceſsful Advocates; and with that ſeaſonable Appearance infinitely more than recompenſe your preſent largeſt Bounty, by obtaining that high Approbation, pronounced with Divine Complacency, *Verily, I ſay unto you, inaſmuch as you have done it unto one of the leaſt*

of

of THESE *my Brethren*, (which ſuppoſes them preſent at the great Solemnity) *inaſmuch as ye have done it to the leaſt of* THESE *my Brethren, ye have done it unto me. Enter Thou into the Joy of thy Lord.*

HAPPY Event ; *to lay up this good Reward, for the Day of Neceſſity !* When the *Bleſſing of him that was ready to periſh will ſo plentifully come upon you !*

BUT, on the contrary, which I am greatly unwilling to ſuppoſe, ſhould the dangerous Influence of ſome lurking Avarice, ſome mean narrow Principle, at preſent artfully diſguiſed, becauſe not decently to be avowed ; ſhould this fatal Influence prevail againſt Reaſon and Religion, againſt the Dictates of Humanity, the Suggeſtions of Conſcience, and the Commands of God, *your Father in Heaven :* Can you bear the Thoughts of then looking upon theſe deſpiſed, neglected Creatures. They muſt riſe, they muſt appear in Judgment againſt you : How ſhocking will be that Appearance, when you can no longer *turn away your Face from the Poor !*

WILL the preſent ſuperficial Excuſes then give Quiet to your own Mind ; or is there Room to hope they will appeaſe and ſatisfy an omniſcient Judge? Will they prevent the dire Effects of an ill-timed Avarice, in the Event

equally pernicious to yourſelf, as it was cruel to your Brother? Will theſe Pretences avert a Sentence loaded with the utmoſt Horror?— *I was ſick and ye viſited me not*; *Depart from me ye curſed into everlaſting Fire, prepared for*, malevolent and uncharitable Spirits, *the Devil and his Angels!* Dreadful Condition! When that Guilt, which needs the greateſt Mercy and Alleviation, *ſhall find no Mercy, becauſe it ſhewed no Mercy!*

WHICH Way ſoever our Thoughts are directed, either to the future or preſent State of Things, what powerful Inducements offer in behalf of ſuch innocent Diſtreſs, ſo much deplorable Miſery?

LOOK up to Heaven; There, the conſtant Goodneſs, the adorable Authority, the amiable Example and ſolemn Command of *our Father in Heaven*, ſtrongly enforce that Sympathy, which *is merciful as he is merciful.*

SURVEY the Order and Conſtitution of the World, on which we dwell; reflect upon the near, the brotherly Relation of Mankind to each other; conſider their mutual Neceſſities and Dependance, either as helpleſs Individuals or connected in Society: Can any thing be more ſuitable and appoſite in ſuch a Condition, than that benign Injunction, dictated by

by Nature as well as Religion, *bear ye one anothers Burdens.*

And if we look within ourſelves, Reaſon and Affection, every Maxim of Wiſdom, every ſocial and tender Paſſion, that compoſe the Human Frame, concur, with joint Interceſſion, in a Cauſe ſo juſtly affecting.

Let every Man therefore do *according as he is diſpoſed in his Heart* ; execute the friendly Præ-engagements of Nature in Favour of Diſtreſs ; purſue the moving Suggeſtions of your own Bowels ; relieve the Miſeries of your Brethren, to relieve the painful Senſations of your own Sympathy ; regard the Dictates of Humanity, the natural Benignity of your Conſtitution—*Do as you are diſpoſed in your Heart.*

Did you behold a wretched Creature, almoſt exhauſted with Grief and Pain, ſcarce ſupporting his weak Spirits, with the pleaſing Hopes of a comfortable Reception and Retreat ; but when he comes to his Journey's End, unavoidably refuſed Entrance; and after this ſore Diſappointment, obliged to undergo the painful Fatigue of returning to a forlorn Chamber, there to grieve and languiſh, till Death put a Period to his Sorrows! Could you be an unconcerned Spectator of this moving Scene ; were ſuch an Object languiſhing at your Feet, could you inſult his Miſery, could you trample upon

upon him ? No. Your Bowels ſhiver at the Thought ; when perhaps it would be leſs cruel to put an immediate End to ſuch piercing Sorrow ; than to ſuffer, for want of your neceſſary Help, a diſconſolate Wretch to linger on a few Days, in great Torture, and conſume the poor Remains of his hard-earned Subſtance, which might be of ſome little Service to his deſtitute Widow and Children.

FICTIONS have their Force ; the Paſſions may be raiſed by Art : But here is no Room for Fiction, nor any Need of Art. The Caſe is real ; the Miſery great and certain beyond Diſpute. Would to God ! It were not confirmed by many, very many melancholly and, I hope, moving Inſtances of grievous Maladies aggravated by helpleſs Indigence !

AND what Heart can be obdurate enough to permit a *Brother* thus to expire in Grief and Want, unpitied, unaſſiſted, and unrelieved ? How does the hardned Conduct of JOSEPH'S envious Brethren affect your Mind ? What Abhorrence does this unnatural Cruelty, in a ſingle Inſtance, raiſe in your Breaſts ? And can your Hearts, far from being *grieved at the Afflictions of your Brethren*, without Pity and Remorſe, by a Negligence, that wounds deeper than an actual Injury, aſſign Numbers to lingring Tortures and certain Deaths ?

it

it muſt be repeated, *Numbers* of your BRETHREN; for *have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us?*

BRING the Caſe home to yourſelves---*Do as you would be done unto:* Nay, *do as you are diſpoſed in your Heart.* Let Conſcience ſpeak; let Conſcience be heard; I can aſk no more; the mournful Calamities of your Brethren will demand no more, to comfort their fainting Hearts, to reſtore them to their Health, to reſtore them to their Families, to reſtore them to their Country; and to ſecure to you and to your Children, beſides the higheſt Satisfaction a rational Creature can poſſibly enjoy, the Protection, the Mercy, the Bleſſing of *your common Father, which is in Heaven.*

Such Perſons therefore as are inclined to encourage and promote ſo laudable a work, are deſired to ſend their Subſcriptions or Benefactions to Mr. Thomas Minors, *Banker, in* Lombard-ſtreet, *who will give proper Receipts for the ſame. And any Perſon inclined by his laſt Will to bequeath a Legacy to this Charity, is deſired to do it in the following Manner,* viz.

Item, *I give and bequeath unto* A. B. *and* C. D. *the Sum of upon Truſt, and to the intent that they, or one of them, do pay the ſame to the Treaſurer or Treaſurers for the Time being, of the Society of the Governors of the* London-Infirmary, *for the Relief of Sick and Diſeaſed Manufacturers, Seamen in Merchant-Service, their Wives and Children; which ſaid Sum of I deſire may be applied towards charitably carrying on the Deſigns of the ſaid Society.*

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

RISE, PROGRESS, and STATE

OF THE

LONDON INFIRMARY;

Supported by

CHARITABLE and VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION, for the Relief of Sick and Diſeaſed MANUFACTURERS, SEAMEN in MERCHANT-SERVICE, and their WIVES and CHILDREN; from the Firſt INSTITUTION on the 3d of *November*, 1740, to the 25th of *March*, 1744, incluſive.

OF all Circumſtances that affect the Mind of Man with Compaſſion, no one ſeems to touch it ſo nearly, as the ſeeing our Fellow-Creatures labouring with Diſeaſes, and even periſhing under them for want of proper and timely Aſſiſtance; for who, that is not ſavage in nature, can paſs regardleſs by thoſe Numbers of miſerable Objects, who daily preſent themſelves to us, and whoſe various Diſeaſes (were all other Motives ſilent) would be as ſo many Tongues, which at once ſpeak their

their own Anguiſh and excite our Pity. As the Characteriſtick of the *Engliſh* is to be humane and beneficent, ſo nothing ſhews it more than Inſtitutions of a publick Nature, ſuch as Hoſpitals and Infirmaries, which are here better regulated and ſupplied with Neceſſaries, than in any other Country whatſoever. Some there are of Royal Endowment, and eſtabliſhed Revenue, and others of more modern Inſtitution, erected and ſupported by the generous and voluntary Contributions of good and well-diſpoſed Perſons; but all theſe are by Experience known to be no ways adequate to the Numbers that ſeek Aſſiſtance from them; for as they can take in no more Patients than they have Beds, or give Medicine to more than their Income will allow, many poor unhappy Creatures muſt be unavoidably loſt. For 'tis a Truth well known, that tho' the City of *London* is more populous, and by its Trade and Navigation, the labouring Part thereof are more ſubject to Accidents and Diſeaſes than the common People of *Paris*; yet it appears from the annual printed Accounts, that the *Hotel Dieu* alone contains more Patients at one time than all our Hoſpitals and Infirmaries together. If ſuch Proviſion is made for the diſeaſed Inhabitants of *Paris*, thoſe of *London* more immediately require our Regard; particularly, the *Britiſh* Manufacturers and Seamen, as they are the chief Support of both our foreign and domeſtick Trade.

The Strength and Security of *Great Britain* depending chiefly on its Naval Power, the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature has ſhewed a peculiar Concern for the Comfort and Happineſs of ſuch infirm and diſabled Seamen, as have been engaged in the Service of the Royal Navy: But for Seamen employ'd only in the Service of the Merchant, and Trading Part of the Kingdom, or the Wives and Families of ſuch, in Diſtreſs by Sickneſs, no deſirable Publick Proviſion has yet been made, or particularly inſtituted for their Relief. Nor are our numerous, poor, induſtrious Manufacturers, and Artificers, or their Wives and Children, by any particular Donations or Eſtabliſhment, ſufficiently provided for, under the Calamity of bodily Diſeaſes and Caſualties; tho' in ſuch afflicting and melancholy Circumſtances, they are incapable of providing for themſelves or Families by their uſual Labour and Induſtry.

These Considerations have induced many benevolent and publick-spirited Noblemen, Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, to turn their Thoughts upon raising, by publick Subscription, a LONDON INFIRMARY, where *British* Sailors in the Merchant-Service, their Wives and Children, and poor *British* Manufacturers, their Wives and Children, are daily admitted, and find Relief in Distress by Sickness or Casualties: And this without any Difficulty or Expence of Admittance.

Situation. In order to answer the Ends proposed, *a proper House was taken in* Prescot-street, Goodman's-Fields, which Situation was judged the most convenient, as being near the usual Abodes of Manufacturers and Seafaring Men in the Merchant-Service, and at a considerable Distance from any Hospital.

General Frame, and Regulation of this Society. The Society for carrying on this laudable Undertaking consists of a President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, annually elected out of the most considerable Benefactors to this Charity; and of such Persons who by giving a Benefaction of 30 Guineas or more at one time, become Governors for Life; as likewise such who subscribe five Guineas or more a Year to this Charity, and are thereby entitled to be Governors during such Subscription.

General Court. A General Court of Governors is held four times a Year; namely, in the Months of *March*, *June*, *September*, and *December*, to take the Reports of the Committees, elect a House Committee for the ensuing Quarter, inspect Accounts, and transact such other Business as may then be laid before them. And at the General Court in *March*, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and other Officers are chosen. Another General Court of the Governors and Subscribers, being their Anniversary Feast, is held between the 25th of *March* and the last Day of *April*, when a Report of the State of the *Infirmary*, the Number of Patients receiv'd and discharg'd in the preceeding Year, the Proceedings of the Governors, and an Abstract of the Accounts for the Year past, is laid before them, and printed for the Satisfaction of the Publick.

House-Committee. A House Committee is appointed at every General Quarterly Court, consisting of thirteen Governors, who at their first Meeting elect a Chairman to preside for the whole Quarter. Four of the Committee take the first Month, Four the next Month, and Four the last Month of the said Quarter. This Committee meets every

every *Tueſday* at the *Infirmary*, to Receive and Diſmiſs all Patients, to Order and Inſpect the Diet and Proviſions, and all Goods ſent in by the ſeveral Tradeſmen, *for the Uſe of the Infirmary*, and ſee that they be Cheap, and Good of the kind, to order any Conveniences that may from Time to Time be wanting, and to Examine and Regulate the Conduct of all the Servants and Patients of the Houſe. All Governors that pleaſe to attend, have a Vote at this Committee.

Committee of Accounts.

A Committee of Accounts, conſiſting of twelve Governors, is appointed at the General Quarterly Court in the Month of *June*, for one Year, who meet at the *Infirmary* once a Quarter, to Receive, Examine, and Audit Tradeſmen's Bills, which are conſtantly Paid by the Treaſurer within a Fortnight after ſuch Audit; all which Accounts are kept in a Regular Mercantile Manner, and are ready at any time for the Inſpection of any of the Governors.

Phyſical Committee.

A Phyſical Committee, conſiſting of all the Phyſicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, Druggiſts, and Chemiſts, who are Governors of this *Infirmary*, meet once a Month to Examine all Medicines and Drugs brought into the Diſpenſary, and no Drugs or Medicines are ſuffered to be uſed without their Approbation.

Viſitors.

Two Governors are appointed Houſe Viſitors by the Committee, for one Fortnight, whoſe Buſineſs is to attend every *Thurſday* and *Saturday*, and at ſuch other times as they think proper, to inſpect into the Management and Conduct of the Houſe, during the Interval of the Meetings of the Houſe Committee.

Phyſician and Surgeon.

Two Phyſicians, a Surgeon in Ordinary, and an Aſſiſtant Surgeon attend Daily from Eleven o'Clock till One, without any Fee or Reward, and give their Advice and Aſſiſtance to all ſuch poor diſeaſed Objects as come in thoſe Hours, whether Recommended or Accidental. A Surgeon extraordinary, attends and adviſes in all dangerous and extraordinary Caſes.

Apothecary.

An Apothecary conſtantly reſides at the *Infirmary*, who Compounds and Diſpenſes all Medicines uſed there, and ſolely attends the Buſineſs thereof.

Chaplain.

And as the Governors of this Charity are deſirous that the utmoſt Regard may be had to the Souls of the Patients, as well as their Bodies, a Clergyman of the Church of *England* has generouſly

rouſly undertaken, without any Gratuity, to read Prayers, and perform the other Duties of his Function, at the *Infirmary*.

Steward, Matron, Nurſes, Watchers.

A *Steward*, a grave, ſober Man, who gives Security for his Integrity, has the Charge of the Houſe and Furniture, keeps an Account of every Thing brought to or expended in the Houſe and ſubjects the ſame to the daily Examination of the Viſitors, and Houſe-Committee, and has the Inſpection likewiſe of the Conduct of all the Men-Servants.—A *Matron*, a diſcreet Woman, has the Direction of the Nurſes and other Women-Servants, and ſees the Diet and Medicines adminiſtred according to Order.—Under her, are Nurſes, and Watchers, in Proportion to the Number of Patients, of experienced Honeſty and Tenderneſs, who are guided by written Orders to prevent Miſconduct of any kind. Proper Diet for the Patients has been ſettled by the Gentlemen of the Faculty engaged in this Charity, and is fixed up in the Wards for the Satisfaction of the Patients and their Friends.

No Officers or Servants are permitted upon Pain of Expulſion to take of any Tradeſmen, Patients, or other Perſons, any Fee, Reward, or Gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done, on Account of this Infirmary.

Governors.

Every *Governor* of this Charity is intitled to ſend one In-Patient at a Time, and Out-Patients without Limitation. Subſcribers of ſmaller Sums may likewiſe ſend what Number of Out-Patients they pleaſe. All Subſcriptions are during Pleaſure, and any ſmall Sums from well-diſpoſed Perſons will be thankfully received and acknowledged; but in Order to carry on this laudable Undertaking, all Perſons are deſired to pay in their Subſcription at the Time of Subſcribing.

Proper Objects.

All Poor, Sick, and Lame, recommended as In-Patients, are received at any Hour, and are ſupply'd with Advice, Medicine, Diet, Waſhing, Lodging, and every comfortable Aſſiſtance during their Cure; and all Out-Patients have Advice and Medicines adminiſtred from Eleven 'till One. No Perſons with incurable or infectious Diſtempers, or of known Ability to pay for their Cures, are admitted to partake of this Charity.

All Accidents, whether recommended or not, are received at any Hour of the Day or Night.

This

This is the Plan of our Proceedings, and tho' this Work is but in its Infancy, yet ſuch has been the extraordinary Encouragement given to it, by Numbers of Diſtinguiſhed Humanity, that we have the Satisfaction to aſſure the Publick, that ſince the 3d of *November*, 1740, it has pleaſed God to bleſs us with ſuch Succeſs, that upwards of 9000 diſtreſſed Objects have been Relieved at the *London Infirmary*, and, from Labouring under the Oppreſſion of ſome of the moſt malignant Diſeaſes, and unhappy Accidents, have been reinſtated in their Honeſt and Induſtrious Capacities of Working; whereby the Publick again enjoy the Benefit of their Labour, they, and their poor Families preſerved from periſhing, and prevented from being a conſtant Incumbrance to the Community.

The Subſcribers are deſired to take Notice, that if any Patients ſhall not conform to the Rules of the Houſe, or are guilty of any Miſbehaviour, they will be diſcharged for ſuch Irregularity, and never more relieved by this Charity.

The admitting of In-Patients troubled with Aſthmatic and Conſumptive Caſes having been found greatly prejudicial to themſelves, all Governors are deſired not to recommend any ſuch as In-Patients; they being more capable of Relief as Out-Patients.

An

An Account of Receipts and Payments of *Richard Chiſwell*, junior, Eſq; Treaſurer of the LONDON-INFIRMARY, from the 25th of *March*, 1743, to the 25th of *March*, 1744.

Money Received.				Money Expended.			
To Caſh received by *Thomas Boehm*, Eſq; the late Treaſurer, the Balance of his Account	85	7	4	By Houſe-keeping for Proviſions, &c. *viz.* Butcher's Meat, Baker, Brewer, Cheeſemonger, Milk, Firing, Soap, Candles, Mealman, Grocery and Money-Diet, —	492	18	10¾
To a Legacy left by Mrs. *Sarah Morgan*, deceaſed —	50			By Houſehold Furniture, including Turnery-Ware and Linnen —	97	8	7
To Benefactions — —	994	11	0	By Houſe Rent and Taxes —	44	2	8
To Governors Subſcriptions	972	6	0	By Salaries, Wages and Gratuities	172	13	6
To other Subſcriptions —	155	5	4	By Stationary Ware and Printing	101	10	8
To the Lock —	68	9	6	By petty Expences —	44	2	2¾
To the Poor's Box —	34	19	9	By the Diſpenſary, *viz.* for Drugs, Medicines, &c.	166	18	3¾
To Intereſt on 650 *l.* Three *per Cent.* Annuities, due at *Chriſtmas* laſt —	9	12	9	By Burials —	6	7	0
				By Repairs —	109	19	5
	£. 2370	11	8		1236	1	2¾
				By Legacies and Benefactions paid into the Hands of *Fotherley Baker* and *Richard Chiſwell*, junior, Eſqs; to purchaſe Three *per Cent.* Annuities —	1044	11	0
					2280	12	2¾
				By Balance in the Hands of *Richard Chiſwell*, junior, Eſq; —	89	19	5¼
					£. 2370	11	8

Fotherley Baker, and *Richard Chiſwell*, junior, Eſqs; Truſtees to the LONDON-INFIRMARY,

Debtor.				1743. *Contra, Creditor.*			
To Legacies and Benefactions	£. 1044	11	0	*June* 17. By 400 Three *per Cent.* Annuities —	407	0	0
				Nov. 2. By 250 ditto	252	16	3
				Feb. 6. By 200 ditto —	199	15	
				March 15. By 150 ditto —	147	3	9
				1000 £.	1006	15	0
				By Balance in the Hands of *Fotherley Baker* and *Richard Chiſwell*, junior, Eſqs;	37	16	0
					£. 1044	11	0

A General Abſtract of Receipts and Payments from the Firſt Inſtitution of this INFIRMARY, *viz.* from the 3d of *November*, 1740, to the 25th of *March*, 1744.

Receipts.				Payments.			
Receipts from *Nov.* 3, 1740, to *Jan.* 1, 1741, by *Fotherley Baker*, Eſq;	298	14	6	By Caſh diſburſed by *Fotherley Baker*, Eſq; from *Nov.* 3, 1740, to *Jan.* 1, 1741,	206	5	6
Ditto from *Jan.* 1, 1741, to *March* 25, 1743, by *Thomas Boehm*, Eſq;	1139	4	8	By ditto by *Thomas Boehm*, Eſq; from *Jan.* 1, 1741, to *March* 25, 1743.	1146	6	4
Ditto from *March* 25, 1743, to *March* 25, 1744, by *Richard Chiſwell*, jun. Eſq;	2285	4	4	By ditto by *Richard Chiſwell*, jun. Eſq; from *March* 25, 1743, to *March* 25, 1744.	1236	1	2¾
To Total Receipts	3723	3	6	Total Payments	2588	13	0¾
				By Ballance	1134	10	5¼
				Total	3723	3	6

The Particulars of which Ballance are, *viz.*

Caſh in the Hands of *Richard Chiſwell*, jun. Eſq;	89	19	5¼
Ditto in the Hands of *Fotherley Baker*, and *Richard Chiſwell*, jun. Eſqrs.	37	16	0
1000 *l.* Three *per Cent.* Annuities —	1006	15	0
Total	1134	10	5¼ Ballance of the General Account.

An Account of Patients under the Care of the LONDON INFIRMARY, from *March* 25, 1743, to *March* 25, 1744.

Patients received into the Houſe —	311		
Out-Patients — — —	3877		
	4188		
N.B. Out of the above, 104 were Caſualties received without any Recommendation.			
Patients now in the Houſe —	46		
Out-Patients now on the Books	761		
			807
In-Patients diſcharged cured —	219		
Incurable — —	13		
Miſbehaviour —	2		
Dead — — —	31		
			265
Out-Patients cured who returned Thanks — —	1689		
Diſcharged who did not return Thanks, tho' moſt of them known to be cured —	1305		
Miſbehaviour — —	72		
Incurable — —	50		
			3116
			4188

Under the Care of this Infirmary.

From 3 *Nov.* 1740 to 12 *May* 1742 — —	2315
From 12 *May* 1742 to 25 *March* 1743 — —	2702
From 25 *March* 1743 to 25 *March* 1744. — —	4188
Total—	9205

A

L I S T

OF

GOVERNORS and CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE

LONDON INFIRMARY.

His Grace CHARLES Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, Preſident.

** FOTHERLEY BAKER, Eſq; Vice-Preſident,
RICHARD CHISWELL Junior, Eſq; Treaſurer.

*Thoſe marked thus * are annual* GOVERNORS.
*Thoſe mark'd with ** are* GOVERNORS *for Life.*

A.

* George Arnold, Eſq; Alderman
* The Rev. Mr. Audley
** John Andree, M.D.
** G. Armſtrong, Eſq;
* Tho. Alſton, Eſq;
* John Atwood, Eſq;
** Mr. Claude Aubert, Merchant
** Mr. Benj. Adamſon
* Mr. Iſaac Akerman.

B.

B.

* Joſeph Lord Biſhop of Briſtol
* The Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Baltimore
* Sir John Barnard, Kt. and Alderman
** Tho. Boehm, Eſq; Merchant
** Mr. Peter Bigot, Merchant
** Mr. Chriſtopher Barton
** Mr. William Birkin Merchant
** Edward Barker, Eſq;
** Bryan Benſon, Eſq; Merchant
** Mr. J. Buxton, jun.
** Solomon Baker, Eſq;
* Hercules Bather, Eſq;
* Joſ. Beachcroft, Eſq;
* Matt. Bateman, Eſq; Merchant
* Zachary Bourryau, Eſq; Merchant
* Mr. J. Buxton
* Mr. Taylor Bates
* Mr. J. Burrows
* Mr. Joſeph Bird
* Mr. Herman Berens, Merchant
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* Mr. Noah Bliſſon
* Mr. Silvanus Bevan
* Mr. Joſ. Brand
* Brook Bridges, Eſq;
* Mr. James Brittain
* The Rev. Mr. W. Buſh
** Mr. Tho. Bray Merchant
* Mr. Richard Baker
Mr. Bigg
Mr. Daniel Biſſon
Mr. William Bowden
The Rev. Mr. John Berriman
Mr. Bowen
Mr. Joſ. Biddlecomb
* Mrs. Sarah Beavis

C.

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* Matthias Ld Biſhop of Chicheſter.
* Charles Lord Cornwallis
* Lord James Cavendiſh
* Sir George Champion Knt. and Alderman
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** J. Coningham, M.D.
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* Daniel Collyer, Eſq;
* Crayle Crayle, Eſq;
* Capt. Richard Crabb
* Capt. John Chapman
* Mr. Robert Carter
* Mr. Thomas Cecil
* Mr. John Collet
* Mr. Will. Crammond
* John Collett, Eſq;
* Capt. Jonathan Collet
* Mr. Peter Croſs
* Mr. Will. Cleaver, Jun. Merchant
* Mr. John Cock
* Daniel Cox, M.D.
* Sir James Creed, Knt.
* Mr. Rene Cottiby.
Tho. Cartwright, Eſq;
Will. Churchman, Eſq;
Mr. Cooley
Mr. Crank
John Cook, M. D.
Mr. James Crafts
Mr. Edmund Comyns
Mr. Will. Cooley
Mr. John Cox
Mrs. Sarah Calamy
Mrs. Mary Calamy
Mrs. Carpenter

D.

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** Sir John Delange, Kt. Merchant
* Liebert Dorrien, Eſq; Merchant
* Thomas Day, Eſq;
* John Daye, Eſq;
* Geo. Dodſon, Eſq; Merchant
* Tho. Dorrien, Eſq; Merchant

The

* The Rev. Mr. John Doughty
* Mr. John Duvall
* Mr. Henry Dodſon
* Mr. John Dawſon
* Mr. John Dupré, Merchant
* Mr. Thomas Davies
* Mr. Rich. Du-Horty

E.

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* Robert Lord Biſhop of Ely
** John Eaton, Eſq;
* Mr. Jonathan Eades

F.

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** Jon. Forward, Eſq; Merchant
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* Mr. Philip Fruſhard Merchant
* Mr. James Fruſhard
* Mr. Joſ. Frame
* Mrs. Anne Fonnereau

G.

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** Mr. James Godin, Merchant
** John Goodwin, Eſq;
** John Gore, Eſq;
** Mr. John Greaves
** Mr. Charles Giſbey
** Caleb Grantham, Eſq;
** Francis Gauſen, Eſq; Merchant
* Nath. Garland, Eſq;
* Geo. Garrett, Eſq;
* Joſ. Goodman, Eſq;
* Mr. John Gigneau, Merchant
* Mr. Edward Gregg, Merchant
* Mr. Daniel Gobbé
* Mr. Shearman Godfrey.
* Mr. Thomas Gibbs
* The Hon. Mrs. Greville
* Mr. Jer. Gardiner
Mr. Gregory
Miſs Martha Godfrey
Mrs. Mary Girardot

H.

* His Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
* Sir Joſeph Hankey, Knt. and Alderman
* Richard Hoare, Eſq; Alderman
** John Hopkins, Eſq;
** Mr. J. Harriſon
** Mrs. Jane Holden
** Miſs Priſc. Holden
** Miſs Mary Holden
* The Rev. Leon. Howard, D.D.
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* James Henſhaw, Eſq;
* Mr. R. Harriſon
* Mr. Edw. Harding
* Mr. Samuel Horne
* Mr. Will. Homer, Merchant
* Mr. Will. Hodſhon, Merchant
* Capt. J. Hutchinſon, jun.

* Mr. Richard Hayre
* Mr. Iſaac Hunter, Merchant
* Mr. John Hanbury, Merchant
** Mr. Jonath. Hooper
* Andr. Howard, Eſq;
* Capt. Tho. Hewet
* Mr. Tho. Hardy
Joſ. Highmore, Eſq;
Captain Harding
Mr. Hinton

I.

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** John Jeſſe, Eſq;
** John Jullian, Eſq; Merchant
* Tho. Jeffreys, Eſq; Merchant
* Edward Jaſper, Eſq;
** David Jeffries, Eſq;
* Mr. John Jaques
* Mr. Rich. Jeneway, Merchant
* Benjamin Jones, Eſq;
Mr. Jones

K.

* The Rev. Mr. John Kippax
* Mr. Hugh Knowlings, Merchant
* Mr. Will. Kemp
Mrs. Kellaway

L.

* Edmund Lord Biſhop of London
* The Hon. George Lee, L. L. D.
** Sir James Lowther, Bart.
** John Lancaſhire, Eſq; Merchant
** Mr. Will. Loxham
** Mr. J. Lukelandon
* Mr. Henry Loubier, Merchant
* Mr. W. Londibourg
* Capt. Langworth
* Mr. Peter Leadbeater
* John Locke, Eſq;
* Mr. Samuel Lowe
* Mr. John Langmore
Mr. Pet. Abr. Luard, Merchant
Mr. Leapidge
Miſs Lamb

M.

** Nich. Magens, Eſq; Merchant
** William Myre, Eſq;
** Robert Myre, Eſq; Merchant
* Ebenez. Muſſell, Eſq;
* Thomas Minors, Eſq;
* Mr. Harward Martin,
* Tho. Martin, Eſq;
* Mr. John Meredith Merchant
* Col. Richard Martin
* Mr. Will. Martin
* Mr. Tho. Mercer
* Mr. George Maſon
* Mr. Thomas Miſt
* Mr. John Moſeley
* Mrs. Mendes de Coſta
* Miſs May
Mr. Edmund Munday
Mr. David - Gregory Mounckfield
Mr. Jeſſe Mounckfield

N.

* Thomas Lord Biſhop of Norwich

* Sir

* Sir Roger Newidgate, Bart.
** Robert Nettleton, Eſq; Merchant
** Mr. Rich. Newman
** Henry Norris, Eſq; Merchant
** Joſeph Newdick, Eſq;
** Mr. Peter Nouailles
* John Newe, Eſq;
* Joſ. Gaſcoigne Nightingal, Eſq;
* Mr. Henry Newdick, Merchant
* Mr. James Neve
* Mrs. Eliz. Norton

O.

* Thomas Lord Biſhop of Oxford
* Nath. Oldham, Eſq;

P.

* The Right Hon. Earl of Pembroke
** Samuel Pennant, Eſq; Alderman
** John Peck, Eſq;
** William Petty, Eſq;
* Eliakim Palmer, Eſq; Merchant
* David Papillion, Eſq;
* Edw. Price, Eſq;
* Walt. Pettyward Eſq;
* Edw. Patterſon, Eſq;
* Mr. Hen. Pomeroy, Merchant
* Mr. Sam. Penford, Merchant
* Mr. John Philpott, Merchant
* Mr. Joſeph Pouchon, Merchant
* Mr. Andrew Pringle, Merchant
* Mr. John Praed
* Mr. Daniel Pilon
* Cha. Peers, Eſq;
* Mr. Herm. Pohlman
** Mr. John Porter
Mr. John Philipps
Mr. William Pearce
Mr. Peirman
* Mrs. Cath. Peers

Q.

* Tho. Quarrell Eſq;
* Mr. John Quallett

R.

* Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Richmond
** John Ruſſell, Eſq;
* Rich. Ricards, Eſq;
* Stephen Riou, Eſq;
* John Raymond, Eſq;
* Hen. Robinſon, Eſq;
* Mr. Will. Richold, Merchant
* Mr. Stephen Rogers
* Mr. Richard Ruſſell
* Mr. Tho. Rollings
* Mr. Tho. Rayner
* Mr. Iſaac Roberdeau
The Rev. Mr. Gloſter Ridley
Mrs. Mary Reading

S.

* Thomas Lord Biſhop of Sarum
* The Right Hon. Earl of Sandwich
* Sir Cha. Sedley, Bart.
* Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.
* The Right Hon. Edw. Southwell, Eſq;
** Mr. Deputy Richard Sclater Merchant.
** John Snee, ſen. Eſq; Merchant
** John Snee, jun. Eſq; Merchant
** Joſeph South, Eſq; Merchant
* Dutton Seaman, Eſq;
* Geo. Shelvocke, Eſq;
* Edw. Stevenſon, Eſq;
* Mr. William Sitwell, Merchant
* Mr. Richard Samborne
* Mr. Albert Schaffer, Merchant

* Mr.

* Mr. John Solley
* Rich. Symonds, Eſq;
* Mr. Will. Seaman
* Mr. John Saint
* Mr. Edw. Stephens
* Mr. Richard Stapell
* Mr. Frederick Stanton
* Mr. J. Salmon
* James Scott, Eſq;
* Mr. Tho. Smith
* Mr. John Sperling
The Rev. Mr. Stirling
Mr. Henry Swan
Mr. Thomas Stibbs
Mr. John Savage
Mr. Matthew Scot
* Mrs. Sarah Scott

The Rev. Mr. Robert Talbot
Mr. Geo. Jerv. Tapp
Mr. Samuel Torin, Merchant
Mr. James Torin

V.

* The Hon. the Commiſſioners of the Victualing Office.
* The Hon. Vice Admiral Vernon
** Mr. John Upſdal
** Mr. Henry Unwin
* Gent. Unwin, Eſq;
* Mr. Thomas Vigne, Merchant

** John Wilſon, Eſq;
** Mr. John Waters
* Rich. Warner, Eſq;
* John Wormby, Eſq;
* Joſ. Wilſon, Eſq;
* Tho. Watſon, Eſq;
* Mr. Lawr. Williams, Merchant
* Mr. Robert Waſtfield
* Mr. Thomas Weſt
* Mr. Anthony Wall
* Mr. Sherman Wall
* Mr. Amos Wenman
* Mr. Humph. Wright
* Mr. Edward White
* Mr. Godfrey Webb
* Mr. Henry Woodfall, jun.
Mrs Mary Wilſon.

T.

* Sir John Thompſon, Knt. and Alderman
** John Turner, Eſq;
* The Rev. Mr. Tanner
* The Hon. John Temple, Eſq;
* Robert Thornton, Eſq; Merchant
* Geo. Thornborrow, Eſq;
* Mr. James Taylor
* Mr. John Thruckſton
* Mr. Will. Tennant, Merchant
* Mr. Rob. Turlington
* Mr. Freeman Taylor

W.

* The Right Hon. Earl of Winchelſea
** Iſaac Lord Biſhop of Worceſter
* Benjamin Ld Biſhop of Wincheſter
** The Right Hon. the Lord Viſc. Windſor
** The Hon. Major-General Williamſon.
* Sir Robert Willimot, Knt. and Alderman.

Y.

* His Grace Thomas Lord Archbiſhop of York
* Mr. John Young

Z.

* Mr. John Zachary, Merchant.

BENE-

	l.	s.	d.
A Perſon unknown, by Mr. Robert Harriſon, —	5	5	0
Ditto — by Tho. Boehm, Eſq; —	5	5	0
Ditto — by Ditto —	3	3	0
Ditto, in Suffolk, by William Myre, Eſq; —	5	5	0
Mrs. Raymond — — —	3	3	0
From a Lady unknown, by the Rev. Mr. Broughton	3	3	0
Mrs. Catherine Morrice — — — —	4	4	0
By a Lady unknown — —	2	2	0
By a Lady unknown, by Iſaac Ld. Biſhop of St. Aſaph	5	0	0
Ditto — by Iſaac Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph	5	5	0
From A. B. — — —	5	5	0
From a Perſon unknown — —	2	2	0
From a Lady unknown, by the Rev. Mr. Broughton	1	1	0
From a Perſon unknown by the Rev. Mr. Calamy	2	2	0
Ditto, by Mr. Thomas Jones — —	2	2	0
Sundry Houſhold Goods from Mr. James Latour	50	0	0
From Ditto in Caſh — — —	62	10	0
From a Perſon unknown by Ebenezer Muſſell, Eſq;	21	0	0
From a Perſon unknown, by R. Chiſwel, Jun. Eſq;	10	10	0
A Perſon unknown —— ——	0	10	6
From E. M. and H. D. by Mr. Iſaac Hunter —	5	5	0
From a Lady unknown, by Mr. Will. Cleaver, Jun.	2	2	0
From an unknown Hand —— ———	5	5	0
From Perſon unknown, by Alderman Hoare,	2	12	6
From a Lady unknown, by Joſeph Willſon, Eſq;	5	5	0
Mr. David Dumouchel's Legacy —— —	21	0	0
A. W. —— ——	5	5	0
A Perſon unknown —— ——	2	2	0
A Lady unknown —— ——	5	5	0

Rev. Mr. Matthew Audley, Rotherhith, *Chaplain.*
Dr. John Andree, Auſtin-Fryars, *Phyſician in Ordinary.*
Dr. John Coningham, Bartlet-Buildings Holborn, *Phyſician Extraordin*
Mr. John Harriſon, Savage-Gardens, *Surgeon in Ordinary.*
Mr. Henry Dodſon, Nicholas-Lane Lombard-Street, *Aſſiſtant Surgeon.*
William Petty, Eſq; Fenchurch-Street, *Surgeon Extraordinary.*
Mr. Richard Neale, Dowgate-Hill, *Secretary.*
Mr. Charles Boone, *Apothecary.*
Mr. Benjamin Gifford, *Steward.*
Mrs. Elizabeth Broad, *Matron of the Infirmary.*
Mrs. Elizabeth Glbert, *Matron of the Lock.*